

**Main Results:** Random effects model was used in view of clinical and some statistical heterogeneity. Overall pooled WMD for YBOCS (Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale) for all the studies of SSRIs was -3.21 (95% CI -3.84 to -2.57, number of RCTs 17, number of patients 3097). Pooled WMD for YBOCS of individual drugs were similar and not statistically different. Overall pooled RR for response across all the studies of all the 5 SSRIs was 1.84 (95% CI 1.56 to 2.17, number of RCTs 13, number of patients 2697). (Thus NNTs for patients with baseline risk of response rate of 10% would be 12 and of 20% would be 6). Pooled RR of individual drugs were similar and not statistically different.

**Conclusions:** SSRIs are effective in reducing symptoms in OCD in comparison to placebo. Potential benefits of SSRIs should be weighed against their adverse effects before prescribing these drugs.

## P0098

Comparison of genders in terms of co-occurrence of axis I and axis II disorders with panic disorder with agoraphobia

V. Starcevic<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Latas<sup>3,4</sup>, D. Kolar<sup>5</sup>, D. Vucinic-Latas<sup>3</sup>, G. Bogojevic<sup>6</sup>, S. Milovanovic<sup>3,4</sup>. <sup>1</sup>University of Sydney, Discipline of Psychological Medicine, Sydney, Australia <sup>2</sup>Nepean Hospital, Department of Psychological Medicine, Sydney, Australia <sup>3</sup>Institute of Psychiatry, Clinical Centre of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia <sup>4</sup>University of Belgrade School of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia <sup>5</sup>Institute of Neurology and Psychiatry for Children and Adolescents, University of Belgrade School of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia <sup>6</sup>Institute of Mental Health, Belgrade, Serbia

**Aims:** To compare female and male patients with panic disorder with agoraphobia (PDA) in terms of the co-occurring Axis I and Axis II (personality) disorders.

**Methods:** The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders and the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Personality Disorders were administered to 157 consecutive outpatients (112 females and 45 males) with PDA, who attended two anxiety disorders clinics. Women and men with PDA were compared with regards to the type and frequency of the co-occurring Axis I and Axis II disorders.

**Results:** Women with PDA had a statistically greater tendency to receive co-occurring Axis I diagnoses and a greater number of Axis I diagnoses than men. Such a difference was not found for Axis II disorders. There was no gender difference in terms of the mean number of co-occurring Axis I and Axis II diagnoses per patient. There were significantly more women with at least one co-occurring anxiety disorder. Women had a significantly higher frequency of specific phobia, while men were significantly more frequently diagnosed with hypochondriasis and past alcohol abuse/dependence. With regards to Axis II disorders, only dependent personality disorder was significantly more frequent among women.

**Conclusions:** There are more similarities than differences between genders in terms of the co-occurring Axis I and Axis II disorders. Still, the relatively specific relationships between PDA and excessive alcohol use in men and between PDA and dependent personality traits and personality disorder in women seem important and have implications for clinical practice and treatment.

## P0099

Impact of Pregabalin on gastrointestinal symptoms in generalized anxiety disorder: Results of a 6-study combined analysis

D. Stein<sup>1</sup>, R.B. Lydiard<sup>2</sup>, S. Giordano<sup>3</sup>, F. Mandel<sup>3</sup>. <sup>1</sup>University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa <sup>2</sup>Southeast Health Consultants LLC, Charleston, SC, USA <sup>3</sup>Pfizer Global Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer Inc, New York, NY, USA

**Background and Aims:** To evaluate the clinical characteristics of GAD patients with prominent GI symptoms (GI-high) and their response to pregabalin (PGB) treatment.

**Methods:** Data were pooled from 6 double-blind, placebo-controlled, 4-6 week trials of outpatients who met DSM-IV criteria for GAD with a minimum HAM-A total score  $\geq 18$ . Treatment response was evaluated for 3 PGB fixed-dosage groups: 150 mg/d, 300-450 mg/d, and 600 mg/d. A GI-high subgroup (high GI symptomatology) was defined by a baseline HAM-A item-11 (GI) score  $\geq 3$  (severe/very severe).

**Results:** At baseline, 261 patients (17%) met criteria for the GI-high subgroup, while 1294 patients (83%) were in the GI-low subgroup. Baseline characteristics were similar for the 4 study treatments in the GI-high subgroup. For the GI-high subgroup, LOCF-endpoint reduction in HAM-A was significantly higher on PGB-150, -13.8 $\pm$ 1.7; PGB-300/450 -13.5 $\pm$ 1.2; PGB-600, -14.8 $\pm$ 1.1; vs PBO, -10.6 $\pm$ 1.0 ( $P < 0.0001$  for all comparisons). In the GI-high subgroup, the proportion of patients showing a response in GI symptoms (HAM-A item 11 improving from severe/very severe to mild-to-none) was significantly higher on PGB-150 (62%), PGB-300/450 (73%), PGB-600 (68%) vs PBO (56%;  $P < 0.0001$  for all comparisons). The incidence of adverse events referable to the GI system was the same on PGB-150 and PBO, 8% higher on PGB-200/450 vs PBO, and 5% higher on PGB-600 vs PBO.

**Conclusion:** PGB was effective and well-tolerated in the subgroup of GAD patients presenting with severe GI symptoms. Treatment with PGB improved both overall levels of anxiety, as well as specifically improving GI symptoms.

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## P0100

Influence of gender on the clinical presentation of generalized anxiety disorder, and response to treatment with Pregabalin

M. Van Ameringen<sup>1</sup>, M.A. Rynn<sup>2</sup>, T.K. Murphy<sup>3</sup>, F. Mandel<sup>3</sup>. <sup>1</sup>McMaster University Medical Centre, Hamilton, ON, Canada <sup>2</sup>Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, USA <sup>3</sup>Pfizer Global Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer Inc, New York, NY, USA

**Background and Aims:** To assess gender differences in the clinical presentation of GAD and response to pregabalin (PGB) treatment.

**Methods:** Data were pooled from 6 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 4- to 6-week trials of outpatients who met DSM-IV criteria for GAD with a minimum HAM-A total score  $> 18$ . Response was evaluated for 3 fixed-dosage groups: 150 mg/d, 300-450 mg/d, and 600 mg/d.

**Results:** Baseline presentation of GAD was similar for women and men, respectively, for mean ( $\pm$ SD) age (38.6 $\pm$ 12.3 vs 39.4 $\pm$ 11.5 y) and severity of concurrent depressive symptoms (HAM-D score, 13.7 $\pm$ 4.4 vs 13.4 $\pm$ 4.3). However, women had a modest but significantly higher mean HAM-A somatic factor score (11.5 $\pm$ 3.2 vs 10.8 $\pm$ 3.1;  $P < 0.01$ ). For both sexes, treatment with PGB resulted in significantly higher LOCF-endpoint improvement in HAM-A total score: Women: PGB-150 mg, -10.7 $\pm$ 0.82; PGB-300/450 mg, -11.8 $\pm$ 0.68; PGB-600 mg, -12.4 $\pm$ 0.59 vs. placebo, -9.5 $\pm$ 0.51;  $P < 0.0001$  for all comparisons; Men: PGB-150

mg,  $-10.8 \pm 0.81$ ; PGB-300/450 mg,  $-12.6 \pm 0.59$ ; PGB-600 mg,  $-11.6 \pm 0.51$  vs placebo,  $-8.7 \pm 0.47$ ;  $P < 0.0001$  for all comparisons. CGI-I responder rates were significantly higher ( $P < 0.001$ ) on PGB (combined doses) vs. placebo for both women (50% vs 35%) and men (53% vs 38%). There were no gender differences in attrition due to adverse events, or in proportion of severe adverse events.

**Conclusion:** Women and men with GAD showed similar clinical presentations, with women reporting somewhat more somatic symptoms. Pregabalin was an effective and well-tolerated treatment for GAD for both sexes.

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## P0101

Psychopathological, psychological and therapeutic aspects of virgogamia

S.Z. Yeshimbetova<sup>1</sup>, S.H. Pulatova<sup>2</sup>, M.R. Makhmudova<sup>1</sup>.  
<sup>1</sup>Tashkent State Institute of Postgraduated Education, Tashkent, Uzbekistan <sup>2</sup>Republic Clinical Hospital, Neurology Department, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

**Objective:** Full research in investigation the neurotic disorders in patients with virgogamia and construction the strategy in treatment actions.

**Methods:** In ambulance conditions 206 patients with neurotic disorders (99-48,1% males and 107- 51,9% females) in virgogamia were investigated, from 1998 to 2004.

**Results:** During the research for the first time the imaginations about clinic-pathogenesis virgogamia were widened. For the first time the complex investigation of clinic-psychopathologic, psychological, social, hormonal and of vegetative level of patients with virgogamia was made. The psycho traumatic factors, which are components of neurotic disorders and proximate reasons of couples disharmony were marked and this brings to neurotic misbalance; the specification of sexual disorders in patients with virgogamia was investigated, the psychological behavior and psycho vegetative dysfunctions were studied in patients with virgogamia; diagnostic meaning of neurotic disorders were investigated and several clinical syndromes which effects on virgogamia were chosen; the personal-specialties of patients with virgogamia were investigated. The principle of psychotherapy of neurotic disorders were offered and the recommendations of their corrections were made.

**Conclusions:** The research helps us show the diagnostic level of neurotic disorders of psychic in virgogamia. The recommendations on deferential psychotherapy effects on effect of treatment of virgogamia. The modern investigation and treatment of virgogamia can serve as a prophylactic of nervous and nervous conditions among the population of our republic. Vegetative vasomotor reactions effects badly on sexual nervous. The high efficiency of psychotherapeutics care is shown at neurotic disorders in couples with virgogamia.

## P0102

The dream contents in veterans of Iraq-Iran war suffering from chronic PTSD

H. Ziaadini, A.G. Nejad. *Department of Psychiatry, Beheshti Hospital, Kerman, Iran*

**Background:** Iraq-Iran war lasted 8 years and ended approximately 20 years ago. It left many mentally injured veterans suffering from

chronic post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In this research we tried to evaluate the most frequent dream contents.

**Material & Method:** Fifty patients with chronic PTSD and fifty matched healthy individuals were included in the study. Patient's demographic data, status of depression and anxiety and severity of PTSD were evaluated. Frequent dreams in the past 6 months were recorded, using a checklist which was designed based on Hall/Van de Castle test.

**Results:** The mean  $\pm$  SD of age was 38.08 years four most frequent dreams were threatening situations (rather than war events), natural disasters, death and falling down. There was no relation between the level of depression and anxiety and contents of dreams. Patients with more sever PTSD had more dreams including theme of death ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Frequent dreams in patients with chronic PTSD were not related to war experiences. We suggested dissociation as a defense mechanism is a more important factor shaping dreams than war experiences per se.

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## Poster Session II: Benzodiazepine and Anxiolytics

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## P0103

Can auricular acupuncture have a place in conventional addiction and mental health treatment?

C.M.A. Courbasson<sup>1,5</sup>, A. Araujo de Sorkin<sup>2</sup>, B. Dullerud<sup>3</sup>, L. Van Wyk<sup>4</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Concurrent Disorders, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada <sup>2</sup>Addictions After Care and Senior Wellness Programs, Toronto Western Hospital, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada <sup>3</sup>Community Mental Health and Addiction Service, Toronto Western Hospital, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada <sup>4</sup>Jean Tweed Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada <sup>5</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Background and Aims:** The World Health Organization recognizes acupuncture as a viable form of treatment for many medical conditions, although western physicians are still cautious to recommend it due in part to the sparse scientific empirical evidence validating its benefits. The present study evaluated the benefits of adding acupuncture (three mornings per week for four weeks, for 45 minutes per session) to a 21-day outpatient structured psychoeducational treatment program (treatment as usual -TAU) in a sample of 305 women with concurrent substance use problems, anxiety, and depression.

**Methods:** Women were assigned to either the TAU or the TAU plus acupuncture -TAUAC condition. Participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Drug-Taking Confidence Questionnaire, and Reflective Activity Scale at pre- and post-treatment and at one- and three-months follow-up.

**Results:** At post treatment and follow-up, women in the TAUAC condition reported greater reduced physiological cravings for substances, reduced depression, anxiety, and better ability to reflect on and resolve difficulties than women in the TAU comparison group. Results also suggested that women were more receptive to receiving